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November, 1905

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(Reproduced from a sketch in the Illustrated London News.)

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# The British-Californian

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CHARLES B. SEDGWICK - - - - - Editor

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ONE noteworthy fact to be gathered from the County Court return, says the *Law Journal* (London), is the declining popularity of trial by jury. Of the 890,908 actions that were determined in 1904, only 878 were tried by juries.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT might have avoided all that trouble with the local custom house if she had simply patterned her conduct while abroad from the praiseworthy example of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who on their Indian tour are respectfully declining all presents of value.

THE U. S. Consul at Melbourne, in his recent report, states that there is probably no other country that offers such facilities for the growth of cotton as Australia. In America cotton is raised as an annual, but in Australia it could be grown continuously, as there is no frost to contend with. The enormous demand for cotton at present shows that there is a brilliant future ahead for Australia if the Government and agriculturists would consider the subject seriously.

THE big Boer colony in Mexico has turned out to be a failure. After many vicissitudes the colonists are disbanding through inability to secure a clear title.

As they go about the world and gather experience these Boers will learn that there are worse countries than those over which the British flag flies. Had they remained in British territory they would have experienced no such hardship and injustice as the refusal of a title to any property they might have legally acquired.

A DISPATCH from Boston, dated October 21st, states that Captain A. T. Mahan, the eminent naval writer, was grossly insulted by persons in the audience while delivering the principal address at the Victoria Club's celebration of Trafalgar Day. The affront, according to the dispatch, consisted of repeated interruptions, mock applause and derisive remarks.

One of two things is certain, the dispatch is a fabrication, or the affront was committed by persons who were not in sympathy with the purpose of the gathering. Captain Mahan is an American, who, by his writings, has won the cordial esteem of Britons at home and abroad. He has always been a strong friend and defender of the mother country, and Britons would be the last persons in the world to show him disrespect. He was present at the celebration by invitation of the Victoria Club, and this alone was sufficient to ensure for him a respectful hearing, no matter what sentiments he might express. On the platform with him were Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador to the United States, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour, members of the Japanese Embassy and other notables. Tickets had been sold promiscuously, and in that fact probably lies the explanation of the disturbance. Some shallow-minded Irishmen in all likelihood had paid their way in for the sole purpose of disrupting the meeting, and casting discredit upon the celebration. The dirty trick is as old as Ireland itself. It has been practiced in San Francisco on numerous occasions—or rather attempted, for here we bundle them out and without ceremony the moment they show their colors. The only blame that seems to attach to the Victoria Club officials consists in their allowing the rowdies to proceed without hinderance or protest.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S repeated exhortations to his countrymen to have big families is having a curious effect, says an English paper. An epidemic of bigamy has broken out and it may become necessary for the President to issue an explanatory statement to the effect that he wishes to see families of children, not of wives.

AT THE annual meeting of shareholders of Armstrong Whitworth and Company, held at Newcastle, England, chairman Sir A. Noble drew attention to the fact that in Admiral Togo's last great battle, a battle infinitely greater in power of fighting material than any naval battle previously fought, the Japanese commander had 12 ships, eight of which came from British yards, four being from Elswick, two from the Thames, one from Barrow, and one from the Clyde. The whole of the 12 ships were armed with Elswick guns, 10 ships being supplied from Elswick and two from Pozzuoli. These guns could give a total broadside of 70 tons of projectile per minute, and Admiral Togo considered that that battle was won before torpedoes were used at all; it was essentially a battle of guns.

AN exchange informs us that a contrast between the price of coal gas for lighting and power purposes as compared with this country and Great Britain, and incidentally the benefit bestowed upon the community at large by municipal control of this necessity, is afforded by the recently published 1903-4 annual report of the Corporation of Widnes. The price of gas in this district is 33 cents and 29 cents per 1,000 cubic feet respectively. The latter price is charged for gas acquired for motive purposes. Although low prices prevail, the quality of the illuminant is not reduced, as the standard is controlled by the government. Yet notwithstanding the above low prices, a profit for the year of \$3,000 resulted. The total cost of manufacturing the gas was 22.2 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, so that if necessary the price to the consumer can still be further reduced to an appreciable degree. In London the gas can be obtained over a great area for the price of 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, although the supply is carried out by a private company. The reason of this low tariff is that the dividends payable to the shareholders are limited by the government, and the operations of the company are rigorously controlled by the authorities.

AMERICAN papers are viewing with alarm the spread of the divorce evil in this country. One paper says: "It is a fact of evil omen for the future of the United States that during the past twenty years nearly half a million divorces have been judicially granted here. This is more than double the number that were granted during the same period in the whole of Europe, with its population more than fourfold of the States."

This is very bad, of course, but not necessarily alarming, as an English writer, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, points out in the *Contemporary Review*. He says: "So far, even in the most 'divorceful' communities, like the neighborhood of Chicago and the middle West generally, the proportion of divorces to marriages has never reached a higher point than that of about 12 per cent. If there is any other institution of society, of the church, or of the state which can point to a record of 88 per cent of successes, I should like to hear it mentioned. So long as divorces are kept within the limit of from 20 to 25 per cent of the marriages, there is no need to shudder for the future either of the race or of the home. To imagine that ease of divorce will cause a general loosening of the marriage tie is pure superstition, baseless to the verge of absurdity. To say that the legal or ceremonial tie is what holds couples together is about as logical as to declare the varnish which covers the weld to be the force that holds welded iron together. If by a single stroke all marriage ties now in existence were struck off or declared illegal, eight-tenths of all couples would be remarried within forty-eight hours, and seven-tenths could not be kept asunder with bayonets.



AS time goes on, remarks *The Scotsman*, it will be more and more realized that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is not only an instrument designed honestly to secure in peace the *status quo* in the East, but that it is designed so cleverly that no Power or combination of Powers is given any ground for objecting to it. And such must be the conclusion of all who look closely into the terms of other values in the alliance, a competent critic points out the following: "If either Russia or Germany should attempt to secure a naval station in the Persian Gulf, Great Britain, should she deem such an acquisition incompatible with the safety of India, might call upon Japan to co-operate with her in averting the danger. So, too, if the number of soldiers which by the Treaty of Portsmouth Russia is at liberty to keep for the protection of the section of Manchuria Railway, should be suspiciously exceeded, Japan would be at liberty to request Britain to deliberate with her on the proper method of dealing with such an infringement of the Russo-Japanese treaty's stipulations."

Verily, very clever!

A WRITER who contributes to the *Examiner* over the name of J. J. Barrett, has been giving a gloomy picture of Ireland. But like all dishonest critics of his kind, he is proved to be a liar by no less reliable a person than himself. In one paragraph, treating of the inability of Irish manufacturers to compete with English competitors, he says: "This is not a matter of opinion of what might happen; it is a plain record of what did happen when attempts were made to establish shoe, bag and cotton factories. British-made goods were thrown on the market below cost, making it impossible for local enterprise to succeed."

Further along he writes: "The intensity of the national feeling I found to be so fervid that I was not surprised to see it exemplified in patronizing the product of local woolen mills. The tweeds turned out are excellent in quality and durability, and I hope to see our people not only at home, but the world over, lending a hand in this practical way by purchasing and wearing clothes made from such material." Now if the "national feeling" is fervid enough to support a woolen mill, what is there to cause it to discriminate against a shoe, bag, or cotton factory?

The truth is that the rebel Irish do patronize their few local industries and boycott everything British that they can possibly get along without. But there is no enterprise in the land—except in the whisky trade.

Barrett admits that there are factories in the northern counties, and "a shipyard in Belfast," but proceeds to minimize their importance thusly: "Compared with plants in Great Britain they are only blacksmith's forges and plumber's shops."

Fancy this of the largest shipbuilding plant, employing the most men and turning out the largest vessels in the world! But Barrett knows the kind of readers the *Examiner* circulates amongst and makes the usual appeal to—Ignorance.

WE cannot help wondering where President David Starr Jordan got the information which led him to the conclusion that Great Britain is industrially and commercially decadent. He claims to have made an investigation of the subject when recently in Great Britain; so all we can say is that he stands conspicuously alone in his discoveries. The British press does not bear him out.

Here are a few excerpts from English newspapers of recent date:

"Owing to the briskness of the Scottish steel trade Lanarkshire steel millmen have had their wages advanced 2½ per cent., and the prospect is that they will be further raised."

"All classes of manufactures were this week advanced ten shillings per ton by the Scotch steel makers."

"The value of the exports from Bradford to America during the first nine months of this year are stated to be 2,851,276 pounds, an increase of 1,180,349 pounds over the corresponding period of last year."

"Orders for 100,000 tons of shipping were placed with Clyde builders during September, while 41,000 tons of new ships were launched during the same period. The Scotch iron and steel makers are full up with orders, and new work can only be placed at an advance of 11s. per ton. The wages of the workmen are rising."

"Not in this generation has Lancashire witnessed such a boom as the cotton trade is experiencing today. Every mill and weaving shed in its valleys and towns is working at its highest capacity, and manufacturers have sold all they can produce up to

May and June of next year. The foreign trade is the important element, for out of an average production of £90,000,000 worth of goods, £70,000,000 worth is shipped abroad, and only £20,000,000, or less than a quarter, retained at home. When it is remembered that nearly all the raw material of this export trade comes from the United States, whose mills are in constant competition with our own, Lancashire appears justified in its claim to possession of the most wonderful industry in the world."

WE ARE pleased to note that so influential a journal as the *Buffalo Manufacturer* is beginning to take a rational view of the reciprocity question. It says:

"America, through her high-handed tariff policy, is probably the worst sufferer from the operations of the tariff dodger. With heavy taxes impeding the ingress of goods from the Dominion, the Canadians retaliated by placing high duties on manufactured articles from this country, the result of which is that, pretty nearly every week, we are hearing of American manufacturers building mills and factories in Canada, taking away with them labor chances and capital that legitimately belong to the United States. True, Canadians are adopting similar tactics in order to escape the duties on this side, but the number of American capitalists and workmen hurrying across the border every year far out-balances the number of Canadians who are seeking profitable enterprises under the Stars and Stripes."

"At the present time the United States Steel Corporation is giving attention to the establishment, on the Canadian side of the St. Clair River, of a \$10,000,000 steel plant, the only apparent reason for which is that the company is desirous of getting its steel and iron into the markets of Canada without having its profits sliced off by the high tariff barrier that Sir Wilfred Laurier put up against the American manufacturer."

"In order to get something, something must be given, and if the United States wants Canada to lower the tariffs that tend to become higher and higher, it is a sure thing that the United States must cut down the fiscal obstacles that impede the entry of Canadian products into this country."

Thus is the light slowly breaking. Argument is not doing it (for Americans will not be told anything), but the cold fact of lost dollars. All it needs is a British adoption of the Canadian plan, to bring about a just and satisfactory treaty of commerce between the nations.

### City of Seven Millions.

London is still growing and spreading, outwards and upwards, with cumulative rapidity. Each year she sucks in fresh villages, each year her central streets mount higher. The new volume of "London Statistics," a useful annual of 654 pages, published by the London County Council, presents a mass of figures almost overwhelming.

Greater London today contains thirty per cent more people than the whole of Canada, and forty per cent more than Australasia from British New Guinea to Tasmania. The inhabitants of Norway and Switzerland combined come to a little more than three-quarters of London's great family. Each year the capital receives an increase equal to the total residents in Middlesbrough.

Allowing for the growth since the last census, the total population of London and outer London today cannot be much less than seven millions. This increase is centrifugal in distribution. The population of the city has declined 80 per cent in a century, and for every five people sleeping there in 1805 there is only one today. The County of London has in the same time increased sixfold, but the increase in Inner London has almost reached its limit. The main growth now is in what is known as the "outer ring," the great district outside the county, but under the metropolitan police. There the population has multiplied 50 per cent in ten years, and is showing a greater proportionate and actual gain each year.

The supply of water to the Coolgardie gold fields is described as one of the greatest triumphs of British engineering. The pipes had to be laid through 330 miles of the wildest parts of Australia, and so perfectly was all the plant sent out from England to the point of erection that the only complaint received as to the missing material had reference to one small half-inch hydraulic valve.



## Reciprocity With a String to It.

To the Editor of the BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN:

SIR: How would the following delectable paragraph strike those Britons who, placing their faith in the amenities consequent on the call for "Hands Across the Sea," believe that the Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon world *entente cordiale* has arrived? It is taken from today's issue of the Los Angeles Times, a journal that, five years ago, declared that Americans would never forget the debt of gratitude they owed to Great Britain for her support during the Spanish-American flurry, and that no opportunity to reciprocate would be neglected by them. Here it is, in all its unadorned loveliness:

"It is hard to make Great Britain understand that she must keep hands off of things this side of the Atlantic. Some of these fine days John Bull will get a few more kicks in the stomach like those he got in 1776 and 1812, and then maybe he'll behave himself for awhile again."

Now mark the occasion for this exhibition of childish brag and splenetic anger! It is because "free" Cuba, in her capacity as a sovereign state, has thought proper to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, giving to her commercial privileges *no more favorable than those granted to the United States*, and because Great Britain has not chosen to reject it!

That the people of the United States, who have filled the world with acclamations of their own magnanimity in freeing Cuba from the domination of a kindred race, should themselves—being alien—assume the right to control its action in a matter solely within the province of its own government, is little likely to surprise the student of history. But that Americans, who, for generations, have taken full advantage of the enlightened tolerance of Great Britain, in throwing open to the commerce of all nations the ports of every country over which she has established a protectorate, should churlishly refuse the opportunity afforded to reciprocate in so small a measure, by cheerfully acceding to the proposal of Cuba, must cause disgust to all lovers of fair play.

That many Americans do advocate this selfish, arbitrary, tyrannical and ungrateful policy is evidenced, not only by the puerile and spiteful paragraph here quoted, but by many others of a like import. To such men, the much exalted sentiment of "Hands across the Sea," is symbolic only of their desire to grab all in sight there, and to give nothing in return.

To those of British birth—and there are some—who, because they believe that it is for their interest that the country in which they dwell should be prosperous, and therefore are ready to condone any act of injustice that may assist in that consummation, such a policy, of course, is to be commended. But such men are a disgrace to the land of their birth, and a menace to the honor and welfare of the land of their adoption. All others of British birth surely will see in such churlish manifestations of selfishness and ingratitude a legitimate subject for reprobation by word and pen.

Faithfully yours,

Santa Ana, Oct. 13, 1905.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

## Talk About the Heathen Chinee!

Until lately an animistic observance has still been prevalent in the Connemara highlands, says a writer in the *Lancet*. In the extremely rude and primitive graveyard of Salruick or Salrock, on the shore of the Small Killary, it has been the custom from time immemorial to leave sustenance for the dead upon the tops of the graves. This sustenance at some unknown period must have consisted of food and drink, but later for many years it took the form of tobacco. Later still, the tobacco gave place to pipes alone, it being very properly held by the peasants that a spirit can smoke an empty pipe as well as a full one. Until this summer the curious who visited Salruick were shown little deposits of clay pipes upon the unhewn slates covering the graves. As numbers of coffins—local tradition says sixty or seventy—have at various times been crushed down in each grave, the number of pipes in each deposit was considerable, and quantities were massed together in pails or rusty cooking-pots, which may still be seen standing upon the tombs. The pipes, however, have been recently ordered away by the priests, and are now collected in a box outside the sacred precinct, where the faithful still place them after smoking ritualistically on the top of a newly covered-in coffin. . . . A coffin when brought into Salruick "Old Pipe Yard" is carried round it thrice before burial.

## Scottish Loyalty.

Scotland and England, by their intimate union, inherit in common all that belongs to their past, Shakespeare, Burns, Stuart and Plantagenet. There is no rift in British loyalty; and yet there is in the loyalty of Scotland a strain of that "perfervidum ingenium Scotorum" which still gives distinction to the old nationality, and gave a genuine Scottish glow to the recent great military and popular demonstration in the ancient capital. What has been said of loyalty is equally true of patriotism. The patriotism that is still intensely Scottish is but the backbone of the larger patriotism which is British and Imperial. The great Volunteer Army of 38,000 men which marched before the King yesterday was a Scottish army, and is proud of the fact. But it has the Imperial spirit, and it is its pride not only to safeguard the shores of Scotland, but to form, as the Prime Minister has lately said, an integral and indispensable part of the military defences of the Empire. . . . It may be doubted if Bruce at Bannockburn commanded a body of brawnier men, of better build or finer appearance. . . . It would be idle to pretend that there has been no real cause for the dissatisfaction and the apprehensions that have lately been current among the Volunteers themselves and among men who are deeply interested in the Volunteer movement. But there are excellent reasons for believing that misapprehensions and perhaps well-meant mistakes have caused all the trouble, and that it is in no degree due to any antagonism to the Volunteer movement or any want of sympathy with the force or depreciation of its defensive value. . . . The King has given proof that he at least does not undervalue his Volunteer Army. He knows, as he said, that he "can count on their stern resolve and loyal devotion whenever the defence of the country requires their services."—*The Scotsman*.

## Why Americans Seek British Wives.

We Americans often find in our English cousins a certain charm for which we seek in vain among our own women, a charm that soothes, a sweet gentleness that relaxes the over-strained nerves, relieves the tension, and makes home a haven of rest instead of a whirl of excitement as bewildering as the rush of Wall Street.—"An American Husband" in the *Daily Telegraph*.

I see little national spirit in the youth of England. They are more interested in sport, the sport of watching others strive at football and cricket, than in the army and navy of their country. On all questions affecting the ultimate fate of the nation they are as ignorant as Kaffirs. In them is no salvation. It must come, if it is to come, from the women of England, the mothers of the English race. If these would only realize and use intelligently the power they already possess, they could play as big a part as, if not bigger than, man in national affairs.—"George Egerton," in the *Daily Mail*.

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### The President Criticised.

A writer in the *Paris Press* has taken up his parable against Miss Alice Roosevelt. "Heiress-Presumptive of the United States Crown," he calls her. Her visits to Japan and the Philippines, accompanied by a Minister of War, who is a mere "subaltern," fill him with indignation. At Manila Miss Roosevelt actually held a review; and this is what her father, the President, calls bringing up his daughter for her domestic duties! Does Mr. Roosevelt, whose fondness for instructing his contemporaries is as great as the Kaiser's, offer the Royal progress of this dangerous young woman (why, at one place she was actually presented with a gold cup) as an example to the *jeunes filles* of France? If so, he had better understand that no French girl desires to go voyaging in quest of gold cups, and to give herself the airs of a politician. But, as an insurance against Mr. Roosevelt's ideas, "let us take care," says the Paris oracle, "to elect no President who has a daughter!"

A new invention by Sir Hiram S. Maxim, which is said to neutralize the law of gravity, is to be among the features of the open-air pleasure resort that Mr. Imre Kiralfy will open at Shepherd's Bush in 1907. The "Magie Sphere" is the name given to the invention. It will be 50 feet in diameter, and will be raised 20 feet above the ground on a pedestal, which will revolve, making the sphere revolve with it. Sir Hiram Maxim claims that people walking on the sphere will imagine their bodies are leaning outwards in mid-air.

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### British Decadence.

(From the *New York Times*, October 6, 1905.)

President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford University of California has been delivering an address to his students on the decadence of Great Britain. His explanations are two. The first is the emigration to other countries of much of the "best brawn and brain of Britain." The other is "the death of thousands of England's best men in the numerous wars which that country has waged in the last century."

In the classic language of Mr. Hughes, replying to the brief of Mr. Untermyer, President Jordan "cites no authorities for his contention, and we are not impressed with his reasoning." In the first place, he begins with a "petitio principii," or, in English, with a begging of the question. He assumes the decadence of Great Britain. How does he know about it? Apparently from his observations of "his recent trip through Europe," of which we may presume that the British part was done in what we call an automobile and the British a "motor car." What Rufus Choate called "the sidelights of a car in motion" are less valuable, as bases for such conclusions, than what Bacon called the "dry light" of statistics. As we have frequently had occasion to point out, statistics do not maintain the contention that the British Empire is actually decadent. It has not positively declined, upon any showing of prosperity of which statistics can take cognizance. It has declined relatively, by the incursion of new competitors. A generation ago Great Britain had a virtual monopoly of all the things she manufactured and exported. She defied competition. That was the time when all Englishmen maintained free trade, not as an economic theory, but as a sacrosanct dogma, as well they might. That was before "fair trade," and before Chamberlainism. Meanwhile, German competition and American competition have been making inroads on the British preserves. Certain things "made in Germany" are cheaper than the like things made in Britain. Certain other things made in this country are cheaper than the like things made in Britain, not cheaper here, thanks to a beneficent tariff of the kind Mr. Chamberlain desires to bestow upon his country, but cheaper in those neutral markets from which the American consumer is shut out. It is only in the sense of an entry of competition where there was no competition that Great Britain can be called decadent.

What the reasons may be for this limited and doubtful decadence is a complicated question. We are inclined to think that the natural growth of American and German manufactures would furnish a sufficient explanation for their appearance in markets from which they had before been excluded. The early development in Great Britain of trades unionism and the perfection of the organization by which it has there been enabled to enhance the labor cost of British products and thereby to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs is another explanation. Of President Jordan's proffered explanations we take leave to say that they are simply silly and childish. England has lost by emigration far less than Germany. And the emigration of what he so attractively and alliteratively describes as "British brain and brawn," such as it has been, has mainly gone to British colonies or dependencies during the generation which has witnessed the passing of the monopoly which Great Britain possessed at the beginning of it. And, as for the wars, the United States during the civil war and Germany during the Franco-Prussian war, lost far more "brain and brawn" than Great Britain has lost in all the wars she has waged, from and including the Crimean to and including the war for the extinction of the Dutch nationalities in South Africa. If the President of the Leland Stanford University has nothing more to the purpose than that to say, it seems that he would do well to hold his peace.

The literary taste of the Japanese, remarks *The World*, is significantly shown in the report of the librarian of the Imperial Library at Tokio. For fiction, it appears, there is little demand. We read further: "While 12,486 works relating to theology and religion, or only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of books in the library, were asked for, according to the records of the past year, there were demanded by readers 166,677 volumes, or 21.6 per cent., classified under the head of mathematics, science and medicine. Works on literature and language, to the number of 152,711—that is, 20 per cent.—were asked for, while 18 per cent. of the applications were for books on history and geography. Works of art, industries, engineering, military and naval science figure prominently on the list of additions made in recent years to the shelves of the Imperial library."



## British News in Brief.

*Important Events not Chronicled in the Daily Press.*

Motor omnibuses are now running in Leeds, England.

A Swedish firm has leased the Iona white and serpentine marble quarry at Argyllshire.

The Highland and Great North of Scotland Railway Companies are to be amalgamated.

Liverpool Cathedral Committee has received a gift of £600 for a Gladstone memorial window.

Rumors of a potato famine in Ireland are declared to be unfounded. There is every prospect of a good harvest.

An electric micrometer has been invented by Dr. P. E. Shaw, by which it is possible to detect a motion of one-fifty millionth of an inch.

By the addition of the Caronia and the Carmania to their fleet the Cunard Company has increased its tonnage during 1905 by 40,000 tons.

All records have been beaten by the turbine steamer Onward, which has made the passage from Folkestone to Boulogne in one hour and four minutes.

So abundant is the crop of mushrooms in some parts of East Norfolk that they are being mowed down with scythes to save the labor of hand-picking.

A statue of Sir Thomas Browne was unveiled at Norwich by Lord Avebury on October 19th, the three hundredth anniversary of his birth, and also the day of his death at Norwich in 1682.

After much consideration the Army Council have now decided to re-arm the Royal Horse and Field Artillery with the new short magazine Lee-Enfield rifle at the earliest possible date.

Mr. D. P. MacGillivray, son of Mr William MacGillivray, Garbole, Tomatin, Inverness-shire, has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Abyssinia, just formed, and is now on his way to that country.

The new system of submarine signalling has been successfully tried in the Mersey. The *Lucaunia* heard the bell at a distance of 9½ knots, while the vessel was under full speed. This represents a record.

Marriages between persons who have previously been divorced can no longer be solemnized in the Anglican Church in Canada. This definite decision was arrived at recently at the Anglican General Synod at Quebec.

While fishing in the St. Lawrence River at Brockville a man discovered oil bubbling up on the surface of the water. The odor of petroleum has been noticed to pervade the town when the wind is in a certain direction.

The financial statement of the Dominion of Canada just issued shows that the surplus for the past year was nearly eight million dollars. The revenue was \$71,180,626, a great showing over the returns of a few years ago.

Among a bundle of old deeds in a country house in Monmouthshire, Mr. Halison Mathews, an antiquary, has discovered an Elizabethan copy of a long-lost charter granted to the borough by Henry, Duke of Buckingham, in 1477.

The bagpipe is now being introduced into the British Navy. That well-known Scot, Lord Walter Kerr, was the innovator. Several battleships are equipped with bagpipes, while a trio are attached to the Royal Navy barracks at Portsmouth.

The big 25-knot steamships building for the Cunard Line will be about 100 feet longer than any other existing vessels, while their great depth of about 90 feet will make the passenger elevators that are to be installed on board something more than a luxury.

Served during the winter by dog teams, a permanent post office has been established by the Canadian authorities at Fort McPherson, in the Arctic Circle, 5,000 miles from Ottawa and 2,000 miles north of Edmonton, the capital of the new Province of Alberta.

When the liner *Amerika*, which is the largest vessel in the world, was dry-docked at Southampton, Messrs. Jno. I. Thornycroft & Co. were asked to clean and apply two coats of composition to the bottom of the vessel in 24 hours, a task which they successfully completed well within the time.

Bereto Church, Cheshire, has been restored. The church, which was built in 1450, was noted for its magnificent carved oak panelled ceiling, but as a result of the ravages of the oak beetle this became unsafe. At a cost of something like £2,000 the ceiling has been replaced by an almost facsimile of the old roof.

According to Lloyds, the United Kingdom launched 712 new ships, aggregating 1,205,162 tons displacement, during last year. She also launched thirty-seven ships of war, aggregating 127,175 tons. One, the *Caronia*, displaced 20,000 tons; another, the *Victorian*, 14,000 tons, is the largest turbine ship afloat.

A romantic search is at present being carried out at West Meon, near Petersfield, England, the object being a Roman city. Already several tessellated pavements, supposed to belong to the mansion of a Roman centurion, have been unearthed, together with the heating apparatus of the mansion and several other objects of great interest.

Mr. G. K. Fortescue, Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, speaking at the London School of Economics, said that the catalogue of the Museum now contains more than 3,860,000 entries, and is growing at the rate of 60,000 a year. The library contains 43 miles of shelves, and every year 276,000 newspapers are added to the collection.

Professor Muller, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who was the first man to discover that whale flesh could be prepared for eating, has now (says the *Express*) succeeded in domesticating a herd of more than 50 sulphur cow whales, and has perfected an apparatus for milking them. The milk is fresh and sweet, and peculiarly rich in nutritive and medicinal qualities.

Citizens of Ottawa are evincing a just pride in the beautiful new observatory building which has just been completed, and every day scores of visitors inspect the building and its fine equipment. The center of interest, however, to all visitors is the observatory tower where the large telescope is placed. This telescope is said to be the most powerful on the continent and there is only one larger.

Private dispatches received in London from South Africa state that a large banket deposit has been discovered in the Drakensberg range, about fifty miles from Pietersburg, and that it has been traced for about twenty miles. It has been opened on the banks of the Letsitel River to a depth of 1100 feet below the outcrop, and the values are said to range from 7 dwts. to 15 dwts.

In order to demonstrate that, if necessary, agricultural operations can be carried out day and night continuously with a gasoline motor, an interesting trial was recently carried out in England on a farm near Biggleswade. A field was illuminated by acetylene gas, and two six-foot mowers were attached to an Ivel gasoline tractor. Under these conditions fifteen acres were cut in the short time of three hours thirty-five minutes.

The St. Lawrence is soon to be bridged at Quebec with a bridge having a span of 1,800 feet, being the largest span in the world, exceeding the Firth bridge in Scotland, with its 1,710 feet, and that of the Brooklyn bridge, with 1,680 feet. The weight of the new bridge will be about 35,000 tons and its total length 3,300 feet. It is 150 feet above the highest tide and carries a double track railroad, a double track trolley, a highway and two sidewalks.

The Dominion Government is about to enter upon the construction of gigantic military works in the city and district of Quebec. The old citadel is to be overhauled, and the three forts at Point Levis, and big guns are to be put on all of them. At Beaumont, nine miles from the city, on the south shore, two large fortresses are to be constructed, commanding a full view of the channels up and down the river, and costing about \$3,000,000.

What will be the finest bridge in Ireland is now approaching completion above Dungarvan Station. Its completion will do away with Dungarvan Station as a passenger terminus, and enable a passenger to entrain at Rosslare and travel to Cork without a change. The total length of the viaduct is to be 1,205 feet, while the rail level is 35 feet above low water. The bridge has seven spans, one being 110 feet, the opening span, intended for navigation, having a clear opening of 50 feet. This span is only the second of its kind that has been built in Great Britain.

Governor McGregor has started on a cruise for some weeks from St. John's, Newfoundland, along the Labrador coast, accompanied by a British warship and a survey vessel. Dr. Grenfell, in the hospital ship "*Strathcona*," is piloting the squadron. A party of English colonial scientists is aboard the squadron to conduct important scientific investigations, fixing the longitude of the principal headlands, charting the seaboard, making tidal and hydrographic surveys, and collecting mineral and forest specimens to determine the commercial possibilities of Labrador. These explorers seem to be convinced that Labrador has a future.



A coin bearing the date of 858, and identified as of the reign of Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, first King of England, was recently found at Casterton, New Zealand, by a navy engaged in road-making.

There has just been discovered at Whitby, his birthplace, a relic of one of Captain Cook's voyages, in the shape of a hog's tusk, mounted with a piece of bell metal. Round the furrule is engraved the following inscription: "A boar's tusk, brought from the Sandwich Islands, 1773, by one of Captain Cook's men." On the top of the furrule are the words: "Bell metal from York Minster."

Owing to the great success that has attended the Japanese naval department in regard to the use of large and formidable battleships, this unit is to be considerably developed. Contracts have been placed in England for two vessels, each displacing about 19,000 tons. One is already in hand at the dockyard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, while the second vessel will probably be constructed at the Elswick shipyard. These vessels are the largest that have yet been laid down by any navy, and exceed the "Connecticut" by 3,000 tons, and the latest battleship development of the British navy—the "Lord Nelson" class—by 2,500 tons.

An interesting archaeological discovery was recently made at Leagrave, near Luton (England) by the unearthing of two skeletons, estimated to be quite 2,000 years old. Beside the bones were also found a quantity of bronze ornaments. The skeletons are believed to be the remains of two females, dating back to late Celtic times, since the mode of burial was typical of that period. Both bodies were in a doubled-up position, with heads to the west. Some of the bones were in a remarkably good state of preservation, especially the skull and teeth, although much discolored by contact with the earth. The bodies were found fifteen feet apart.

A new type of coupling for railroad cars has been devised by Mr. Edward Watson, of Glasgow, and some interesting demonstrations were recently carried out therewith. The coupling comprises two similar steel castings, one fixed to each car and projecting from the center of the ends of the wagon, and limited as regards side and end motion due to buffing shocks by springs in the usual way. Each coupling has two catches with taper faces. When the cars meet, the pressure between the opposing faces causes a partial rotation of the coupling. This allows the catches to engage with each other, and the vehicles are locked together. The coupling heads are absolutely devoid of pivoted catches, springs and other such devices. The heads may be unlocked by raising a lever on each side of the train, and return automatically to their working position as the wagons separate, if required.

Last year the newly-formed Province of Alberta came into prominence through the successful growing of winter wheat there, many of her ranches being ploughed up and sown with this cereal; but the growing of winter wheat has been put completely in the shade by the recent strikes of oil made in the extreme southwestern portion of the province. After three years of hard work the Rocky Mountain Development Company has "struck it rich." During the beginning of September the large drill ran into a subterranean lake, which spurted into the air for a distance of over 50 feet with such force that the drill and a large quantity of machinery was carried many feet from the bore-hole. This spout of oil, which was from a 12-inch hole, continued to increase in volume until the "bore" was plugged. One of the officials of the company stated that the daily output of the company's wells is over 1,000,000 gallons, and in addition to them there are a number of other companies in the field. The gauge testings from the big gusher showed that it flowed over 300,000 during the first 24 hours.



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## A Study in Race Ability.

(From the Boston Citizen.)

Just at this time, when our Hibernian friends are boasting even more loudly than usual of "what we have done for this country," it is well to republish certain established facts that have escaped the attention of many of our readers.

In the *Century Magazine* for September, 1891, there was an article which attracted great attention headed: "The Distribution of Ability in the United States," the author being Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, now U. S. Senator and right-hand man of President Roosevelt. This article so effectually answered the Roman Irish boast of "what we have done" that the more intelligent Irishmen who perused it have ceased to boast from that hour.

But listen to Senator Lodge:

"I took Appleton's 'Encyclopedia of American Biography' in six volumes, one of the largest and most recent works upon the subject, and classified the persons mentioned therein who were citizens of the United States according to occupation, birthplace, and race-extraction."

Mr. Lodge then proceeds to show that of 11,213 men (living in this country prior to 1789) of sufficient distinction to be even named in the "Encyclopedia," but 109 are Irish against 1,439 Scotch-Irish (Protestant), 10,376 English, 659 German, 589 Huguenot, 436 Scotch, 336 Dutch, 159 Welsh, etc.

And then he takes the men who rose to more or less eminence, who arrived in this country after 1789 and up to about 1890, and finds them to be 1,271. Of these 200 were Irish, and of the 200, 86 were clergymen (priests largely).

He then takes the immigrants of ability, numbering 71, and finds that but 11 of them were Irish, and of these 6 were priests, leaving 1 each in literature, business, law, army and navy. Finally he gives the immigrants of extra ability—men to whom the Encyclopedia gives a full-page portrait—and of the 58 found but 1 (Phil. Sheridan) was Irish!

This, too, in spite of the fact that about 4,000,000 Irish Roman Catholics have landed in the United States in the past 60 years. But 1 man of extra-high ability, while the English, Scotch-Irish, Scotch and Welsh have furnished no less than 55 out of their very small number of immigrants!

## Twenty-One Miles for Four Cents.

Twopence, says *Engineering*, seems to be a common charge for a workman's ticket. For this sum on the Great Eastern Railway he is carried on one branch a distance of 10¾ miles and back, or 21½ miles in all. On the Metropolitan Railway a similar fare will carry him 7¾ miles and back, and on the North London Railway 6¼ miles and back. On the Midland and the London and North-Western Railways the same fare is good for a journey of only about 2½ miles and back. In Belgium, although the lines are operated by the Government, and wages are lower than here, the cost of workmen's tickets is in practice not substantially different. He can obtain a weekly ticket carrying him three miles and back for 1½d. per day. For 2d. he can travel 8 miles and back, for 3d. 22 miles and back, for 4d. 40 miles and back.

A Scot on furlough from India, who visited Dryburgh Abbey on the anniversary of Sir Walter Scott's death—only to find himself a solitary wanderer—mournfully expresses his feelings in a letter to the *Scotsman*: "As one thought of the mighty force that Scott has exercised over the imagination of the civilized world—perhaps second only to Shakespeare—of the charm he has shed on a hundred hills and lochs and streams of his native land, and of the place to which he raised Scottish literature, one marveled that among his countrymen today there should be no one to show the tender grace of remembrance by laying on his last resting place some tribute of admiration and gratitude."

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## THE CLEAVAGE OF AN EMPIRE

By Arthur Johnston

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### XIX.—(Continued.)

The Address to the inhabitants of the Colonies differed little from the innumerable memorials and manifestoes issued from the Disunion councils of Massachusetts. The same wearisome tale of grievances are therein recited, and the same or greater pains taken to show them in the worst possible light, acts of Parliament repealed, or never carried into effect, are complained of as if actually enforced, and an evident intent is shown to inflame the passions of the colonists against the home government.

Thus, they are told that it is the intent of the government to collect "tribute," from them, "or, rather, the plunder of conquered provinces;" that "an uncontrollable military power" has been "rendered supreme in all civil governments in America;" that acts of Parliament had been passed "indemnifying the murderers of the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay;" that "a large body of troops, and a considerable armament of ships of war have been sent to assist in taking their money without their consent. *The unexampled pacific temper*" of the people of Massachusetts is lauded, and "the meditated vengeance of an imprudent and exasperated ministry" is condemned.

This address is said to have been the work of William Livingston, and certainly it shows signs of his arrogant and domineering disposition, but it also bears marks of the ubiquitous but stealthy hand of Samuel Adams.

The discordant views of the delegates of the Congress were again illustrated by the Address to the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, in which was implored their assistance in making war upon the home government. As in another address, they had reviled their religion and the laws that they loved—a religion and laws restored to them by the government they were asked to oppose—and had advocated the subordination of the one and the abrogation of the other, this appeal to the French Canadians much resembles the famous Mrs. Bond's insidious advances to the ducks.

With a confidence that must have appeared to them like a refinement of humor, they who were rejoicing at the restoration of their ancient judicial system and customs were told that they had been "audaciously and cruelly abused" by ministers of "flagitious temper," who had "dared to violate the most sacred compacts and obligations," by restoring them, and withholding from them laws which they distrusted. These laws—those of England, "the unspeakable worth" of which they had been "artfully kept from discovering" by those same wicked ministers—the Address informed the Frenchmen of Quebec, were "the fruition of their irrevocable rights," to which they were "justly entitled," since they had been "conquered unto liberty."

"Liberty of conscience," the Address admitted, the Canadians had. But who gave it? The British government? "No. God gave it to you, and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly stipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws divine and human could secure it against the despotic caprices of wicked men, it was secured before."<sup>70</sup> Coming from men who, for a century and a half had been complaining that they had been compelled to leave their homes and dare the dangers of the wilderness, because, by the "despotic caprices of wicked men," liberty of conscience had not been firmly secured to them, this was somewhat inconsistent; but the Canadians were not versed in Puritanic lore.

These "unhappy people" were told that they had been "not only injured, but insulted;" that their "understanding had been treated with superlative contempt" by "an insolent ministry," who had "presumed to think" that in "gratitude for injuries and insults they (the ministers) have recently offered;" (by restoring to them their laws and the privileges of their Church) they would "engage to take up arms;" which action, the address declared, would render them "the ridicule and detestation of the world," and which "idiocy itself" could not believe would be rewarded with any less cruelty than had been dealt out to their neighbors on the South.<sup>71</sup>

They were solemnly warned against the "treacherous ingenuity" of the minister, who with "smooth words" would lure them to their ruin. "Privileges and immunities," they were reminded, "last no longer than his smiles. When he frowns their feeble forms dissolve." After that, the deluge! Then will come terrible "taxing edicts," to deplete their purses, and gratify "the rapacity of necessitous cruel masters;" all the engines of despotism, "*lettres de cachet*, jails, dungeons and oppressive services," to torture their souls and lacerate their bodies. What can protect their "lives and general liberty from arbitrary and cruel rulers?" Nothing, except ———— and here one seems to see good Mrs. Bond assume an air sweetly persuasive—except "*an entire adoption into the union of these colonies.*" There lies your only hope of salvation! "Join us in our righteous contest," the Address continues, with a noble rage; emerge from "a humiliating subjection under governors, intendents and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of English freemen, whose custom it is, derived from their ancestors, to make those tremble who dare to think of making them miserable." "Consult your own glory and welfare." "Unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual."

"Difference of Religion!" Here one may imagine that the writer paused in some embarrassment. "True," he seems to say to himself, "in a late address, we *did* make some remarks concerning a certain sect that may not be altogether pleasing to the inhabitants of Quebec. It really did seem as if we were inclined to be somewhat intolerant of that sect, and that is a subject upon which they are ridiculously sensitive. But, never mind! That is passed and gone, and it wasn't addressed to them anyhow. A few well-directed compliments to their liberal ideas and some laudation of the loftiness of our minds will smooth that over." So he proceeds:

"We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us." As for ourselves: "You know the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those who united with her above all such low-minded infirmities."

This difficult passage over, the writer breathes more freely and proceeds to assure the Canadians that it is the unalterable intention of the British colonists to champion their cause; and as an earnest of this intent, gravely informs them that: "In the present Congress . . . it has been with universal pleasure, and a unanimous vote, resolved that we should consider the violation of your rights (by the act granting their prayer for a restoration of their religion and laws) as a violation of our own."

As an example of a serious state paper, perhaps the less that is said about this amazing production the better; but as a piece of excellent fooling, it seems well fitted to augment the gaiety of nations. It is said to be the work of John Dickinson, but, happily for his reputation for sanity, the proof of the allegation is of the slightest character.

These were the documents that excited the unbounded admiration of Lord Chatham, who declared, that in wisdom and power of reasoning, they excelled the combined productions of the sages of the ancient and modern world.<sup>72</sup> One is tempted to associate this extravagant laudation of documents abounding in untruthful statements, hackneyed sentiment and contradictory declarations, with that malign influence that clouded the mind of Chatham and caused him to seclude himself from the society of his fellow men. The more temperate eulogies of Fox, Burke, Barre and other "friends of America," doubtless were prompted by political motives alone.<sup>73</sup>

In these documents, and one other—the Articles of Association, to be referred to later—were contained all the proceedings of the Congress of which the public were to be permitted to have any knowledge.

But there was a proposal made to that body which, had it been adopted, would have brought disaster to the plans of the Disunionists. Even its promulgation by the authority of the Congress, though not adopted by it, would have done much to improve the affiliations of the colonies with the mother country, and to clear up the misunderstandings artfully created and carefully fostered by the Disunionists. For this reason, they made strenuous efforts, not only to defeat the proposal, but prevent any knowledge of it reaching the people.



This was the "Plan of Conciliation," laid before the Congress by Joseph Galloway, one of the delegates from the colony of Pennsylvania, for nearly ten years the Speaker of its Assembly, and enjoying the confidence and esteem of its best citizens.

This plan proposed to establish a federative union of the colonies with the mother country. There was to be a governor-general for the confederated colonies, appointed by the crown; a colonial parliament, or grand council, elected every three years by the Legislatures of the several colonies, which, jointly with the Imperial Parliament, was to legislate for the colonies in matters affecting the empire. No such legislation was to be valid without the concurrence of the Colonial Parliament or council.

With this plan in operation, the colonies, for the first time, would have been, in fact, as well as in law, an integral part of the British Empire.

The plan was favorably received in the Congress.<sup>74</sup> In advocating it, Mr. Galloway declared that, as the colonies had received the protection of the mother country, allegiance was due to her from them: "Protection and allegiance are reciprocal duties," he said. "Can we lay claim to the money and protection of Great Britain upon any principles of honor or conscience," unless we render her this allegiance? On the other hand, "can we wish to become aliens to the mother state? Every gentleman here thinks the Parliament ought to have the power over trade, because Great Britain protects it and us. Why, then, will we not declare it?"

But the Disunionists were not to be persuaded to "declare" anything that would have defined their "rights." To do this would have made it the more difficult to claim other or greater ones.

"Some gentlemen are not for negotiation," pleaded Mr. Galloway; "I wish I could hear some reason against it!"

Mr. Galloway wished in vain. There was no reason against it; at least none that could be given to the world. But there were many reasons for it, and some of the most able and respected members of the Congress were eager to offer them:

Duane thought well of the plan, for he was confident that it would bring about "a lasting accommodation with Great Britain." John Jay was "led to adopt" it: "Does this plan give up any one liberty, or interfere with any one right?" he pertinently asked; and the only answer he received was the evasive one that the colonies had "flourished and grown" without it. Another objection, and one not complimentary to colonial honesty, was that the members of the American Parliament might be "bribed" to sacrifice the interests of their country. Perhaps the most effective objection of all was that under the provisions of the plan, the colonies would have to "pay taxes" to help support the empire. This cry of "taxes" often served the Disunionists well, by arousing opposition to the government in the minds of even the well-disposed.

Still, many of the delegates made light of all these objections, and accepted, even with enthusiasm, Mr. Galloway's proposal. "I think the plan may be freed from almost any objection," said John Rutledge. "I think it almost a perfect plan."<sup>75</sup>

Upon its introduction, it had been referred for further consideration; later it was defeated by one vote. It may be well believed that the Disunion delegates were untiring in their efforts to bring about this result, and that the closeness of the result caused them no little trepidation. To them, who saw in it the certain failure of their long-labored scheme of independence, its adoption would have been a death-blow to their hopes. Samuel Adams, who seldom spoke, seems to have been roused by the nearness of the peril to a kind of blind rage, declaring that the sacrifice of nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand would be a cheap price to pay for its defeat.<sup>76</sup> All the acrimony of his vindictive nature was aroused against the author of the plan, and if confidence may be placed in the information of Mr. Galloway, he went great lengths to gratify his hate.<sup>77</sup>

That it was not on account of any imperfection in Mr. Galloway's plan that the opposition of the Disunionists was aroused, is shown by the fact that no attempt on their part was made to modify or amend it. An accord with the mother country was abhorrent to them, and no conditions, however favorable to the colonies, could make it otherwise.

The triumphant Disunionists did not cease to manifest enmity to the plan, even after its rejection, but caused all reference to it to be expunged from the minutes of the proceedings of the congress. Thus a proposal that lacked but one vote of

being adopted, was made to appear as if it had never been considered. The object of this action, doubtless prompted by feelings of vindictiveness against its proposer, was, perhaps, also a desire to prevent all reference to it from reaching the people. If this were so, it was not entirely successful, for after the adjournment of the congress, it was published by its author.

The significance of the rejection of Mr. Galloway's plan of reconciliation can be properly estimated only with the consideration that it was the first and only proposal for an adjustment of the disagreements between the colonies and the mother country, that was put forth by men assuming to speak for the aggrieved colonies. No such proposal was embodied in any of the innumerable documents sent forth from the Disunion councils during the years of agitation against the home government, but only demands for the restoration of apocryphal and ever-shifting, ever-increasing "rights," that no sooner were considered than they gave place to others as vague and unstable.<sup>78</sup> Mr. Galloway's plan was a definite attempt to establish the status of the colonies within the empire; for this reason it was distasteful to the Disunion leaders whose whole energy was devoted to keeping them out of the empire.

There seems little reason to doubt that had the congress adopted Mr. Galloway's plan, it would have been ratified by the home government. Under its operation there would have been an end to the ever-recurring disputes that had vexed the souls of succeeding ministers for half a generation. They would have dealt with the colonies as a whole, and on definite terms, instead of with each in severalty, often confronted with a denial of their right to deal with them on any terms. It does not seem likely that any ministry would have rejected the prospect of peace with repose that Mr. Galloway's plan held out to them.<sup>79</sup> The fact that some three years later the ministers themselves proposed a similar plan, strengthens the belief that it would have been accepted by them.<sup>80</sup>

The Disunion writers, of course, misrepresented the plan and vilified its author. In this they were imitated by all the early American historians, but from some of the better writers of late date both the plan and its author have received well-deserved encomiums.<sup>81</sup>

As an appendage to the "Declaration of Rights," was prepared a document called the "Articles of Association." It pledged the subscribers to support the non-importation, non-exportation and non-consumption resolution of the congress. It provided for the appointment of a committee in every county, city and town in the several colonies, upon whom it conferred inquisitorial and judicial powers, to discover, try, convict and pass sentence upon such persons as dared to "violate" the decree of the congress. That is, those who refused to sign the Articles of Association, at the bidding of the committee, or having signed them, should not carry out their provisions in a manner satisfactory to them.<sup>82</sup> The committees were also directed to supervise the colonial imports and exports, for which purpose they were empowered to inspect the entries in the custom-houses and the books of the merchants; to forbid the latter to import or export any merchandise, except such as was expressly designated by them, and should any merchant be so hardy as to disregard their commands, they were empowered to seize their goods and sell them.<sup>83</sup>

That the Loyalist members of the congress could have been induced to sign such a document seems inexplicable; yet, it is asserted that it was subscribed by all the delegates, and, certainly, the names of fifty-three are appended thereto.<sup>84</sup> The explanation appears to be that the Loyalist delegates were induced to sign by implied promises from the Disunionists of support of Mr. Galloway's plan. At any rate, this was the inducement held out to Mr. Galloway himself, as he tells us.<sup>85</sup>

Thus a convention of delegates elected by a small number of their fellow-colonists, for the sole avowed purpose of deliberating upon colonial grievances and devising constitutional measures for their redress,<sup>86</sup> assumed legislative, judicial and executive powers over the thirteen provinces, and delegated these powers to irresponsible bodies of men, to be exercised by them over their inhabitants. The Disunionists, who had so loudly complained of having their property taken from them without their consent, but under form of law, and of being deprived of trial by jury when accused of crime, now instituted a system of government by which any person might have his property taken from him, without his consent, under no form of law, and subjected him to punishment, for no crime, by a process that excluded both jury and judge.



The effect of this astounding assumption of "ungiven powers" was the tearing down of the remains of the established forms of government existing in the colonies, and erecting in its stead an irresponsible and erratic tyranny, which lasted, not only during the whole period of the contest for independence, but for years after its close.

## NOTES.

<sup>70</sup> The meaning of this passage is a trifle obscure. If "God gave" liberty of conscience, it would seem to be an unnecessary precaution to "secure" it by "human laws." John Adams, in a letter written when he was an old man, repeated the assertion that liberty of conscience is "God-given," but he refused to allow the necessity of human laws to "secure it." "Liberty of conscience to be granted to all Christians," he indignantly writes; so indignantly that one can almost hear his pen sputter: "Good God! a grant from the king of liberty of conscience! Is it not a grant from the King of kings, which no puppet or roilet upon earth can give or take away?"—*Life and Works*, Vol. X, p. 353.

Which shows that this scion of the Puritans had more faith than his forefathers, who left the country of their birth because this liberty of conscience was not secured to them by "a grant from the king."

<sup>71</sup> Compare this with the passage from the Address to the People of Great Britain given in Note 52, in which it is predicted that the French Canadians, "by their devotion to administration (the British) so friendly to their religion," might become hostile to the colonists.

<sup>72</sup> "When your lordships look at the papers transmitted us from America; when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation (I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master-states of the world) that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of circumstances, no nation, or body of men, can stand in preference to the General Congress in Philadelphia."

<sup>73</sup> In curious contrast to the high estimate placed upon these documents by these eminent British statesmen, is the low one placed upon them by an eminent American.

In a letter to Jefferson, written in 1813, John Adams says of them: "I never bestowed much attention on any of these addresses, which were all but repetitions of the same things, the same facts and arguments—dress and ornament, rather than body, soul or substance." He adds: "I was in great error, no doubt, and am ashamed to confess it, for these things were necessary to give popularity to our cause, both at home and abroad."—*Life and Works*; Vol. X, p. 80.

The remark last quoted does not raise the estimate given by Mr. Adams of the ability of these papers; but it does serve to enlighten us—if any enlightenment be necessary—as to the objects of the men who composed them; or, more accurately, of those of the dominant party who caused them to be promulgated.

Of course, the estimate of Chatham, rather than that of Adams, has survived in American literature. Of this the following may be taken as a type:

"These remarkable state papers were eminently moderate, fair and conciliatory, . . . honestly loyal and eager for reconciliation. . . . The Congress opened the way for an adjustment that would have removed every difficulty."—*Henry Cabot Lodge, in a Short History of the English Colonies in America*, p. 491.

As will be seen, the congress did not open the way for an adjustment, but deliberately closed it.

<sup>74</sup> In his "Candid Examination," Mr. Galloway wrote:

"The plan read and warmly seconded by several gentlemen of the first abilities, after a long debate, was so far approved as to be thought worthy of further consideration, and referred, under a rule for that purpose by a majority of the colonies. Under this promising aspect of things, and an expectation that the rule would have been regarded, or at least that something rational would take place to reconcile our unhappy differences, the member proposing it (Galloway himself) was weakly led to sign the non-importation agreement, although he had uniformly opposed it. *The measures of independence and sedition were soon after preferred to those of harmony and liberty*; and no argument, however reasonable and just, could prevail on a majority of the colonies to desert them."

<sup>75</sup> Some of the debates in this congress were reported, but imperfectly, by John Adams. From this report the above remarks have been taken.

<sup>76</sup> The historian Gordon, writing of this congress, says that: "At some stage of the proceedings, there was urged a plea for certain concessions," and that Samuel Adams opposed them, saying, "in substance," that he "should advise persisting in our struggle for liberty, though it was revealed from heaven that nine hundred and ninety-nine were to perish, and only one of a thousand to survive and retain his liberty."

There is no doubt that this "plea for certain concessions" were Mr. Galloway's plan, and it is probable that the words of Samuel Adams, quoted by Jay, provoked Jay's pertinent rejoinder: "Does this plan give up any one liberty, or interfere with any one right?"

To Samuel Adams and his fellow Disunionists, "liberty" and "independence" were as one. The same construction is put upon these words by American writers of today.

<sup>77</sup> Mr. Galloway declared that Samuel Adams endeavored to incite some ruffians to murder him. See "The Examinations of Joseph Galloway, etc.," page 51.

<sup>78</sup> This fact was forcibly stated by a writer, believed by Professor Tyler to be Jonathan Boucher, in a pamphlet addressed to the members of the congress just prior to their assembling.

The writer did not deny that the colonists had suffered grievances that should have been redressed, but he contended that the methods adopted by the dissatisfied colonies to bring about this redress, had

been irritating, inconsistent and inappropriate. "Granted," he wrote, "that the ministerial measures to which we object do entail hardship and are justly offensive, what course ought we to pursue to obtain their repeal? For one thing, we ought to pursue a consistent course; a thing we have not been doing for the past ten years. . . . Shall we, proteus-like, perpetually change our ground, assume every momentish distinctions between internal and external taxation one year, some new and strange shape, to defend, to evade? Shall we establish and laugh at them the next? Shall we confound duties with taxes, and regulations of trade with revenue laws? Shall we rave against the preamble of the law; while we are ready to admit the enacting part of it? Shall we refuse to obey the tea act, . . . when every post day shows a precedent which our forefathers submitted to? . . . Shall we move heaven and earth against a trifling duty on a luxury unknown to nine-tenths of the globe, . . . which no authority, no necessity, compels us to use. Furthermore, we shall miss the right way for securing the repeal of measures to which we object, if we adopt any plan for merely vexing and distressing the mother country. . . . We may tease the mother country, we cannot ruin her. . . . Can we seriously hope that a great nation, a proud nation, will be insulted and degraded with impunity by her colonies?"

"A Letter from a Virginian to the Members of the Congress, etc.," Boston Edition, 1774: pp. 18-26, *passim*.

<sup>79</sup> Of course, to those who persuade themselves that every British minister who was called to office during the twenty years that elapsed between the Peace of Paris and the close of the Revolutionary War, assumed it with a deliberate and determined design to "enslave" his fellow-subjects in the American colonies, such reasons count as nothing.

<sup>80</sup> In February, 1778, the North ministry proposed a plan of conciliation that recognized the existence of the congress as the legislative body for all the colonies, and gave to their inhabitants the option of being represented in the Imperial Parliament. The proposal, of course, was rejected by the then dominant Disunionists.

Commenting upon this proposal, Edward J. Lowell (in *Narr. and Crit. Hist. of America*, Vol. VII, p. 50) writes: "The English proposals were such as would gladly have been accepted three years before, but they were made too late."

That Mr. Lowell is in error in his conclusion, is shown by the fact that more than "three years before," the congress rejected the Galloway plan, which was as favorable to the colonies as was the proposal of Lord North's ministry.

<sup>81</sup> Of the earlier writers, Mr. Charles Francis Adams says of Galloway, that he "failed in rising to the level of public spirit which distinguished his associates"; that "he seems to have accepted a seat in this congress rather for the purpose of 'sitting on the skirts of the American advocates,' than of promoting any valuable end." This he did, says Mr. Adams, until he was "unmasked" by the defeat of his proposal; which was, he says, "a skillfully devised plan for paralyzing future resistance." "Among all the difficulties in the way of effective action in 1774," he declares, "no more alarming one happened" than this proposal of Mr. Galloway.

Mr. Adams correctly states that Mr. Galloway's proposal was "defeated by the close vote of six colonies to five," and admits that the Disunionists endeavored to "discredit" Mr. Galloway's "statements as those of a renegade and a traitor." And he adds: "Nevertheless, there is no good reason for doubting his substantial accuracy."

*Life and Works*: Vol. I, pp. 157, 164; Vol. II, p. 387, *passim*.

What is meant by Mr. Adams in the remark first quoted is evident. "The level of public spirit" to which Mr. Galloway "failed in rising," of course, is the spirit of independence; which is the "valuable end" referred to by Mr. Adams; the only end of any value in his estimation. The plan was "alarming" because it threatened to defeat that end, notwithstanding that, in itself, it was an able and equitable one.

Bancroft's account of the plan and its author, as usual, is a mixture of distorted fact and deliberate falsehood.

"The treacherous Galloway," he says, "acted as a volunteer spy for the British government"; that he "blustered," but "lost his mischievous importance," upon the defeat of his plan. This he styles, "an insidious proposition," and declares that it was devised by Galloway "in secret concert with the Governor of New Jersey and Colden of New York. Finally, he says, 'not one colony, unless it may have been New York, voted in its favor.'"

Professor Tyler has no word of dispraise for Galloway, and enthusiastically lauds his plan. It was, he says, "a sagacious scheme," that "virtually anticipated British statesmanship of the subsequent century in the solution of the British colonial problem"; a "noble-minded measure for the practical and permanent union between the American colonies and the mother country"; a "constitutional and peaceful solution of the problems in dispute," which, "had it been adopted, the disruption of the British empire by an American schism would certainly have been averted for that epoch, and, as an act of violence and hereditary unkindness, would perhaps have been averted forever."

He adds, truly, that the plan was "defeated, it should be remembered, by only one vote."

*Literary History of the Am. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 373; Vol. II, p. 332.

Yet, in spite of this just and honorable testimony, contrasting so greatly with the malicious falsehoods of Bancroft and his kind, Professor Tyler does not see, or will not admit that in conspiring to defeat this measure—a measure that admittedly would have brought about the happy result of a free Britain and a free America, bound to each other by friendly ties—the Disunionists were guilty of any crime.

<sup>82</sup> The eleventh article of the "Association," in part reads as follows:

"That a committee be chosen in every county, city and town . . . whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this Association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the *Gazette*; to the end that all such foes of the rights



of British America may be publicly known and universally condemned as enemies of American liberty."

"Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, in a report to Lord Dartmouth, describes the effect of the installation of the committees in that colony, where, however, their tyranny was far less irksome than in some others, because a large majority of the better class and many of the merchants favored the Disunion cause; some of them urged thereto by the hope of the repudiation of their debts to the British exporters, to whom they owed vast sums. The Governor wrote:

"The Association . . . adopted by what is called the Continental Congress, are now enforcing throughout the country with the greatest rigor. A committee has been chosen in every county, whose business it is to carry the Association of the congress into execution, which committee assumes the authority to inspect the books, invoices, and all other secrets of the trade and correspondence of merchants; to watch the conduct of every inhabitant, without distinction, and to send for all such as come under their suspicion into their presence; to interrogate them respecting all matters which, at their pleasure, they think fit objects of their inquiry; and to stigmatize, as they term it, such as they find transgressing what they are now hardly enough to call the laws of the congress, which stigmatizing is no other than inviting the vengeance of an outrageous and lawless mob to be exercised upon the unhappy victims. . . . The committee of one county has proceeded so far as to swear the men of their independent company (of militia, raised by the Disunion leaders) to execute all orders which shall be given them from the committee of their county. . . . There is not a justice of the peace in Virginia that acts, except as a committee-man. The abolishing of the courts of justice was the first step taken, in which the men of fortune and pre-eminence joined equally with the lowest and meanest: . . . the true cause of so many persons joining in so approbrious a measure, was to engage their English creditors, who are numerous, to join in the clamors of this country; and not a few to avoid paying the debts in which many of the principle people here are much involved."

*American Archives*: Fourth Series, 1837, I, pp. 1061-1062.

"See fac-simile in Narr. and Crit. Hist., Vol. VI, p. 102. One of the names given there, however, I have not been able to identify as a delegate to the First Congress, and the names of Samuel Rhoades of Pennsylvania and Robert Goldsborough of Maryland, who certainly were delegates, do not appear there.

<sup>22</sup> See Note 74.

"No greater powers could be rightfully claimed by the delegates, as the "instructions" given to them by their constituents show. In substance, they were as follows:

Those from the four New England provinces were instructed severally:

To "deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures, to be by them recommended to all the colonies, for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies; to join in consulting upon proper measures to obtain a repeal of the several acts of the British Parliament, . . . and upon proper measures to establish the rights and liberties of the colonies; to consult and adopt such measures as may have the most likely tendency to extricate the colonies from their present difficulties; to secure and perpetuate their rights, liberties and privileges, and restore that peace and harmony . . . which once happily subsisted between the parent country and her colonies"; and "to consult and advise on proper measures for advancing the best good of the colonies."

But five other delegations seem to have received "instructions"; those from Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina and Pennsylvania. These were, substantially:

"To consider the proper and effectual manner" of procuring "redress for the much-injured province of Massachusetts Bay," relieving the colonies from "the ravages and ruin of arbitrary taxes," and ensuring the return of "harmony and union"; to endeavor "to effect one general plan of conduct operating on the commercial relations of the colonies with the mother country"; to "deliberate . . . and to take such measures as they may deem prudent" for defining, restoring and guarding their rights, "to concert, agree to and effectually prosecute such legal measures as shall be most likely to obtain a repeal of the said acts, and a redress of those grievances; to consult upon the present unhappy state of the colonies, and to form and adopt a plan for the purposes of obtaining redress of American grievances, ascertaining American rights upon the most solid and constitutional principles, and for establishing union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies," and "to avoid everything indecent and disrespectful to the mother state."

Strange credentials on which to base an authority to overturn established governments and to enact new and unheard of penal laws!

### The British Army.

How the British Army ever came into existence, and how under the system, or want of system, which prevailed during the Eighteenth century, it achieved the successes that fell to its share are equally remarkable, says an English exchange.

A standing army in time of peace was utterly repugnant to national feeling. From the Norman conquest to the Protectorate the army only existed for war and in time of war; when peace came it was disbanded. The hosts who ravaged France under our Norman and Plantagenet kings were a semi-national, semi-federal force, which was the basis of all our foreign expeditions until the reign of Mary.

From the time of Elizabeth downward we relied on mercenary regiments, raised after the model of the Continental Free Companies as a purely business speculation, though receiving a certain fixed remuneration from the Crown.

The history of our army from the Restoration up till 1870 is mainly the history of the regimental system. The number of separate jurisdictions which hampered impartially domestic defence and offensive warfare can scarcely be imagined. In 1779, at a moment of deadly national peril, Plymouth was found to be entirely defenceless, the responsibility being divided between the Commander-in-Chief, the Ordnance Board, the Admiralty Board, the Navy Board and the Victualling Board, to which five authorities had to be added the Home Office, for most of the garrison was composed of militia.

When it is remembered that from 1688 to 1815, we were, with rare exceptions, either actually at war with France or on the verge of it, such a state of things is almost incredible. And from the reign of Charles II. the army was confronted with the same complex duties that tax its strength today.

The American War, with all its disasters, taught valuable lessons to our officers and men. At the beginning there was not a rifle in the whole British Army, whereas the Yankees not only possessed them, but used them to such purpose that at Bunker's Hill they picked off 80 officers out of a force of 2,000 men engaged. Before the war was over, every battalion of infantry had organized a company of riflemen for itself.

The lessons were not altogether lost, for it was in America that Moore gained the experience which he imparted to the famous Light Division of the Peninsular.

A writer in the *World's Work* (September) explains how educated people can live at the Cornish Riviera on 5s. per week, and asks why such beauty spots as Carbis Bay should be abandoned for ten odd months of the year. The writer has a cottage and garden, for which the rent is £4 per annum.







THE VICTORIA RAILWAY TERMINUS, BOMBAY, INDIA

Now being elaborately decorated in honor of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

### "The Autumn Violet."

The mellow glow of autumn light,  
The gentleness of summer's wane,  
The promise of a world of white,  
Sad, sweet November comes again.

Now falls a gauzy mantling haze  
And green is framed in gentle grey  
The mild, sweet calm of after-days,  
The hush of natural decay.

The summer rose has drooped and died,  
Its memory perfumes vain regret;  
And so we gently turn aside  
To pluck the autumn violet.

(All rights reserved by F. Clifford Harris.)

### England's Greatest Basso Coming.

While San Francisco has at times been visited by string quartets such as the Kneisel, Mendelssohn of Boston, and others, the visit of the famous Watkins Mills Quartet of London will be the first of any organized vocal quartet of world wide fame. This organization has been on tour for two years, having left London in 1903. The members are Miss Edith Kirkwood, a soprano who has been soloist with the Queen's Hall Orchestra of London, and one of the soloists of the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden; Miss Gertrude Lonsdale, a granddaughter of the celebrated Hungarian prima donna, Madame Loitner, and formerly contralto with the Carl Rosa Opera Company and soloist at the Halle Crystal Palace, Queen Hall, and other orchestral concerts; Harold Wilde, recognized as one of the foremost young tenors of England and soloist at the Bach Festival under Dr. Richter and Watkins Mills, the greatest living English basso in concert and oratoria work. With these splendid singers as pianist and accompanist is Eduard Parlowitz, a young Russian pianist of the highest ability. The programs are most interesting and varied, as all of the members appear in solos, including every class of good music from Brahms, Schubert, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, etc., to the modern composers of all nations. A special feature will be the Song Cycles for quartet, including the Daisy Chain and The Persian Garden, by Liza Lehmann; Flora's Holiday, a collection of charming and quaint old English songs by H. Lane Wilson, including the famous "catch," The Pedlar, and the greatest of all song cycles, Brahms's Liebeslieder Waltzes. Every number on the programs will be of the greatest musical interest and besides the programs will be of the class that all people will enjoy.

Dates and prices will be found in the advertisement in another column of this paper.

LADY, experienced traveler, who is about to return to Europe would chaperon party or lady invalid in return for expenses. Address, BRITISH-CALIFORNIAN, 927 Market St.

### For District Attorney.

Next to the struggle for the Mayoralty, the keenest rivalry in the present campaign is between the two candidates for the office of District Attorney. It is a post of great importance, and the public safety depends to a great extent upon its being filled by a capable, fearless and honest man.

Mr. Henry U. Brandenstein, the Fusion candidate, should unquestionably be the choice of all law-abiding citizens. His integrity is known, and what is equally as important, his ability is a matter of record. While his opponent has for most all his working years followed the vocation of school teacher, and is now filling a school office, Mr. Brandenstein has steadfastly followed the law, and has made his way to much eminence in that profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1893, and from the Hastings Law College, this city, in 1894. Since then he has been in active practice here, and has acquired the knowledge and experience absolutely necessary in a man who would efficiently serve the public in the capacity of District Attorney.

Mr. Brandenstein is also a man of broad, tolerant ideas. He has no narrow prejudices

against any nationality, and believes that under the American flag all foreign-born citizens should be treated alike. He also believes that an American public official is doing all that is required of him if he attends to his own duty. Mr. Brandenstein has steadfastly refused to be made a party to agitations directed against foreign governments, and because of this commendable stand he has won the esteem of all right-thinking citizens. British-Americans in particular should appreciate this policy of Brandenstein's, and on election day unhesitatingly give him their vote.

### Edmond Godchaux.

There should be but one candidate for the office of Recorder in the idea of all conscientious citizens—and that is Edmond Godchaux, the incumbent. He has been tried, and found faithful and efficient. During his incumbency he has effected a saving of many thousands of dollars to the tax-paying public. Voters cannot do better than return him to the office on November 7th. The surest way to prevent graft is to appreciate honest officials.

### To Voters.

No self-respecting British-American can give Schmitz a vote, in view of his repeated insults to our race and native country. Peter Curtis, now candidate for Sheriff, voted in favor of the infamous Pro-Boer resolution, as did also the following named candidates for the Board of Supervisors: Comte, Connor, Boxton and D'Ancona. Do your best to defeat them.

### Our Frontispiece.

The picture shows famous regiments of the Volunteer Division in Scotland. In the back row (reading from the left) the types are: Gordon Highlanders, Mounted Infantry, Royal Artillery. In the second row from the left Highland Light Infantry (active service dress), Cameron Highlanders, Royal Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, Machine-gun section, Royal Artillery, and another man of the Machine-gun section. In the front row, also from the left, Royal Engineers, Cameromans, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Royal Scots Fusiliers.

A new stamp has been issued in Tokio for use in the Protectorate of Corea. The stamp bears the chrysanthemum as the emblem of Japan, the plum blossom as symbolical of the Land of the Morning Calm—Corea—and two pigeons representing the postal service.



PICTURESQUE BALMORAL CASTLE

The scene of numerous festive gatherings during King Edward's recent visit to Scotland.



A. M. SHIELDS,  
 Manager for California,  
 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Without committing myself in any man-  
 ner to purchase, I would be pleased to receive  
 information concerning the Equitable's new Con-  
 vertible policy.  
 My date of birth is .....  
 My occupation is .....  
 Name .....  
 Residence .....  
 Cut or Tear Off Along This Line.

## What Does the Public De- mand in Life Assurance?

Ever since the life insurance investigations began early this year the public has been expecting and awaiting a new policy to be issued by one of the standard companies, to meet the following requirements:

FIRST—The policy in its initial cost should be cheaper than any premium hitherto charged.

SECOND—The "profits" or "reductions" or "dividends" on the policy should be absolutely guaranteed in amount and certain in their nature, and all "guesses," "estimates" and "illustrations" should be eliminated. The policy should be as clear and unequivocal as a declaration of faith, and as precise and exact as bank interest.

THIRD—The new policy must be elastic in its provisions, so that it will fit not only the present financial condition of the assured, but also every future change in his business life. It must, in short, be a multum-in-parvo policy, which may begin as one thing, be reduced to another or be elaborated to still another, thus fitting the changing fortunes of the business men.

### The Equitable Meets Demand

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### For Young Men

For example, at age 26 the policy amounts to a 20 Payment Life, but with many other possible methods of fulfillment. The annual initial premium is \$26.22 per \$1,000. This is lower than the 20 Payment Life rate of any legal reserve company doing business in the State of California, even including those on a 4 per cent basis. Now after 5 years at this premium, there is an absolute guarantee of a cash reduction of the premium. Not of some uncertain sum or some amount depending upon the experience of the company or its financial success, but a Guaranteed cash reduction of just 40 per cent, no more no less. In this manner, therefore, the premium may be reduced to \$15.73 per \$1,000. Think of it, only \$15.73 per year! You cannot buy from the youngest or cheapest company, even a Non-Participating policy with an annual premium so low as that.

However, suppose your family has increased and your need for protection is greater than it was before. You have only to waive the decrease in premium and elect to receive an immediate addition to your insurance of \$527 per thousand, continuing it thereafter as a policy for \$1,527 at the same premium you have been paying for \$1,000. This addition is not a guess, an estimate or a "perhaps." It is a positive guarantee.

Or your policy may be continued fifteen years longer, making twenty years in all, and then terminated as a fully paid up policy, with no further premiums. However, at the end of that time, if still in need of insurance you can continue the premium for thirteen years longer, making thirty-three years in all, and then receive the face of the policy as an Endowment in cash.

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This policy can be bought from the Equitable, and only from the Equitable. No other company offers anything like it. If you are interested in the exact figures at your own age, please fill out the coupon at the upper left-hand corner and mail to us, and we will send you the guarantees at your age and also an exact sample of the policy. Positively no sample will be sent unless the questions asked in the coupon are answered, thus showing your good faith. Of course, this will not in any way oblige you to buy, but it puts you in a position to understand and appreciate this latest development in life insurance.

### For Older Men

Let us look a little at the provisions of this policy for an older man. Take, for instance, age 50. To a man of this age it presents itself as a 19 Year Endowment or as a 15 Payment Life. It may be begun at a premium of \$56.40, which, after five years, will have a guaranteed cash reduction to \$33.84. Or, if a reduction in the premium is not desired, an addition of \$454 may be made to the face of the policy. This reduced premium is considerably lower than the lowest Non-Participating rate quoted by any company, no matter what table of mortality or rate of interest it uses.

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Please bear in mind that at any time after the third year this policy has cash loan values, surrender values, and all the benefits of modern insurance. If it is carried fifteen or twenty years and then surrendered for its cash value, it turns out very much cheaper even than Assessment insurance.

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**British and American Union.**

**A** MOST interesting and instructive programme has been prepared for the regular meeting of the British and American Union on Friday evening, the 3d inst. Mr. Henry B. Lister, the well known attorney, will speak on "The Common Law of England," and will show that it is the basis of all American law. "The City Beautiful" is the attractive title which Mr. William Greer Harrison has given to his intended address, which will deal mainly with the work of the Adornment Association of San Francisco. Mr. Harrison has taken an active—in fact, a leading—interest in the praiseworthy movement to beautify our naturally attractive city and his report on the progress that has been made is looked forward to with much interest. Musical numbers of a high order will be a feature of the evening entertainment.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary and their friends were entertained at an "At Home" by the new Directorate two weeks ago, at headquarters, 223 Sutter St. President Mrs. G. Alexander Wright made a pleasing address of welcome, and later announced a short but delightful literary and musical programme. The affair was informal, and the strangers voted it one of the most pleasurable afternoons in their experience.

The Auxiliary continues to make friends, as is attested by the increased membership list.

**Banquet on King's Birthday.**

The British and American Union will hold its annual banquet on Thursday, November 9, at 7:30 p. m. sharp, at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. Ladies will participate this year, and a most pleasant social evening is anticipated. Covers will be spread for two hundred guests, and the indications are that every seat will be taken. Price of tickets is \$1.50 each, and these must be purchased or reserved in advance.

A delightful literary and musical programme—one which will appeal in part, if not wholly, to every taste—will be tendered. The list of speakers will include toastmaster Frederick W. D'Evelyn, Congressman Duncan E. McKinley, Mr. Austin Lewis, Judge Henry A. Melvin and Wm. Greer Harrison. British and American airs will be discoursed by the British and American Union Orchestra. Such well-known singers as Mr. Harry Fossey, Mrs. Henry B. Lister and Mr. Dan M. Lawrence will render the vocal pieces, Mr. Edgar Bayliss accompanying. Handsome decorations will add to the general attractiveness of the affair.

The arrangements are in the hands of a gentleman who has conducted numerous functions of the kind, and always with success—Mr. G. Alexander Wright, the First Vice-President of the Union. Mr. Wright has the assistance of an able committee, composed of directors and members.

Orders for tickets may be sent to: Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, Phelan Building; G. Alexander Wright, 124 Sansome St.; R. H. Grey, 123 California St.; the British Consulate-General; Thomas Butcher, Manhattan Hotel; J. J. Newbegin, Flood Building; Wm. Pardy, 213 Sansome St., or the Secretary, 927 Market St.

**A Theatrical Affront.**

A play which was produced recently at an Oakland theater so incensed Mr. G. Alexander Wright, First Vice-President of the British and American Union, that he determined to call the attention of the management to what he rightly considered an inexcusable affront. The following letter indited by him to Manager H. W. Bishop is self-explanatory:

Dear Sir:—Will you allow us the privilege of drawing your attention to the work of this organization which aims at cementing the good feeling now being happily promoted between Americans and the 100,000 British-born residents in this State (of whom some 50,000 live in San Francisco and the Bay cities). The Directors and members of the British and American Union, in conjunction with other affiliated societies in the United States and in Great Britain, have worked long and earnestly to promote this feeling of good fellowship between the two English-speaking nations, a work with which the better element in both countries are in full accord, as we have good reason to know. In this connection we desire

respectfully to draw your attention to the recent performance at "Ye Liberty" Theater at Oakland of "Janice Meredith," which, in our opinion, is calculated to mislead many people, and especially the young people of California in forming their opinions of British character, and of the British army in particular. In "Janice Meredith" British army officers in full regimentals are represented as drunken and boisterous mountebanks. As ex-officers of the British army, and as naturalized Americans of some fifteen years' standing, we would express the hope, that if you must produce a play calculated to open the wounds of long ago (and which our Society is doing much to heal) that the good taste and feelings of many in your audiences may not continue to be shocked by caricaturing the army of a friendly nation, especially when so many of her people are now citizens by choice of this great Republic and patrons of the two theaters under your management.

We trust you will pardon our little criticism and believe that it is made in perfectly good faith and in the most friendly spirit.

For the sake of the younger generation of the present day, if for no other reason, we would ask that the drunken features in the play referred to may be at least modified, if not entirely eliminated, in your future productions, and that when the characters of British officers are again portrayed under your management we hope it will be remembered by those entrusted with the parts that there is no reason whatever for them to act otherwise than as officers and gentlemen before an American audience.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) F. W. D'EVELYN, President.  
G. ALEXANDER WRIGHT,  
First Vice President.

To this courteous communication, embodying a very reasonable request, Mr. Bishop replied at length, politely enough, but refusing to interfere. He said in part:

"I regret, exceedingly, that the performances of my company in the drama of Janice Meredith, gave offense to members of your society. This drama was a distinct hit and one of the pronounced successes of a few seasons ago in New York and all of the principal cities throughout the country. \* \* \* It would very materially weaken the action of the play to cut it out."

Perhaps so, but just the same Mr. Bishop takes good care to "cut out" anything that might be offensive to Irishmen, in any play that he presents. He allows no caricature of the Hibernian on his boards, no matter how great the possible "hit."

Mr. Bishop conducts the Majestic theatre in San Francisco and Ye Liberty, Oakland—which fact should be remembered by all British-born citizens who have self-respect and a love of fair treatment in their make-up.

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English artist and wife, linguists, owning a charming new home in the most fashionable part of Berkeley (fine view, etc.), would share it with refined family. Adults or children. Superior educational advantages for latter. References exchanged.

Address, "D," care of British Californian, 927 Market street, San Francisco.

A jury recently met to inquire into a case of suicide. After sitting through the evidence they retired and after cogitating returned with the following verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane!"

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### The Scottish Societies.

THE Caledonian Club of San Francisco will hold its annual election at the club-rooms, Scottish Hall, on Friday evening, the 17th inst. A committee is at work on the preparations for the annual banquet in December, which will be on an elaborate scale this year. The club is enjoying a very successful fall term, many new members being added to the rolls.

A box of beautiful Scottish heather, gathered on the hills and moors of Perthshire and sent to San Francisco with the compliments of the editor of the *Weekly Scotsman*, was distributed at an open meeting of St. Andrew's Society on Monday evening, October 23. It being considered by the literary committee an appropriate occasion for something to be said on the subject of heather, Mr. John McLaren was invited to the speaker's stand and prevailed upon to enlighten the gathering as to the many varieties of heather, their uses and peculiarities. It was a very interesting discourse.

The St. Andrews Society at this meeting observed the Trafalgar centennial. Chairman J. C. Fyfe remarked upon the anniversary observing among other things that it was a compliment to the Scotsmen in the British fleet that Nelson deemed it necessary to remind only the Englishmen to do their duty.

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**Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 14-16**  
**Saturday Matinee, November 18**

**Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c.**

Seats Ready Thursday, November 9, at Sherman, Clay & Co's, Corner Sutter and Kearny

"The Death of Nelson" was sung by Mr. J. McLachlan, who, with much skill and vocal ability brought out the stirring lines and the mournful sentiments equally well.

A new comic singer, Mr. Kenneth McLean, just from Scotland, was heard for the first time and proved a gem. Mr. Love, a regimental piper, also recently from Scotland, was heard. He is a fine specimen of a Scot and an A 1 player, and was warmly welcomed. Some fine vocal selections by Mrs. Daisy Gillogely also figured in this musical feast.

St. Andrew's day and Thanksgiving day being coincident this year, it is probable that the annual banquet will be held on St. Andrew's eve.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club held its annual Hallowe'en "At Home" party on Saturday evening, October 28th, at Shiel's Hall. There was a crowded house, and the excellent literary and musical programme was thoroughly enjoyed. The Games Committee had charge of the event, and came in for many compliments on their success. Refreshments were dispensed with a liberal hand.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst., nomination of officers will be the principal business; and on December 8th the annual election will take place. "Hogmanay" will be celebrated by the Club on an elaborate scale at the end of the year. The Club has had a prosperous term, and has materially increased its membership.

### Sons of St. George.

Efforts are being made to organize a lodge of the Sons of St. George at Vallejo. Several meetings of English residents have been held and the general sentiment is favorable to the proposition. The Grand Lodge officers have had a representative at work in the field and this will be followed up later by official visits, when it is hoped that the effort will reach consummation.

There is no better town on the Pacific Coast for a lodge of the Sons of St. George than Vallejo, nor one where such a branch would prove of more benefit to its members and the order in general.

It is proposed to christen the new body "Beresford Lodge," and Lord Charles is to be invited to membership.

On Monday, October 23d, the Trafalgar centennial was celebrated by the British in Los Angeles. The two fraternal lodges of St. George, Los Angeles and Pasadena, held a smoker at the hall in Los Angeles and all the brothers vied with each other in doing honor to the immortal Nelson. Brother Hayes of Royal Oak Lodge attended to the piano accompaniments with his usual skill. Brother Sharp spoke a few words; Brother Daniels rendered a solo, "The Admiral's Broom," which, with all the other performances, was duly encored by the several hundred British and sons of British present. Brothers Pratt and Trout also gave solos; Brothers Hibbard and Martin rendered a cornet duet; Brother Rydall read an essay he had prepared for the occasion on "The Life of the Immortal Nelson," which was received with applause; Brother Rogers of Pasadena gave three comic songs, one of which was "The Man Behind"; Brother Player played a piano solo, and Mr. Brake, a Los Angeles member, sang "Twas in Trafalgar Bay" with great feeling and effect. Refreshments and cigars were passed around among members and friends and all went home at a late hour thankful that Nelson had achieved the honor of being the principal cause of Britannia ruling the waves today and probably forever.—E. H. R.

### English Universities Lead.

Dr. Charles W. Babney, head of the University of Cincinnati, who has been investigating the system of conducting city universities in England, has returned to this country. He visited Birmingham and Manchester, Glasgow and Liverpool. The municipal universities in England, he said, were ahead of those in this country.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Charles George, a well known merchant of Marshfield, Oregon. He was a native of Oxford, England, but had no relatives on this Coast.

For a number of years deceased acted as business agent for this paper in Coos County, Oregon, and did good work. Mr. John Maxton, a native of Greenock, Scotland, has kindly consented to fill the vacancy. Mr. Maxton has been on the Pacific Coast twenty-five years and is well known and popular.

### Natal.

We have received from the National Geographical Society, New York, a pamphlet entitled "The Climatology of Natal," being a reprint of the paper by Dr. Frederick W. D'Evelyn of this city, which was read at the recent international geographical congress. The paper is full of interest and instruction.

### An Offer to Our Readers.

As an inducement to those of our readers who care to interest themselves in extending the popularity of the *BRITISH CALIFORNIAN*, we will send the paper free of charge to every reader who obtains four new subscribers in San Francisco or in outside towns where we are not represented by an agent. List of agents appears in another column. Subscriptions obtained must be for one year and must be paid in advance.

### Rydall Mount.

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### To Employers.

In order to employ fellow countrymen and assist deserving applicants to the British Benevolent Society, employers are notified that they can procure men for any capacity in the office, store, factory, etc., from the San Francisco Employers' Agency, 514 Starr King Building, San Francisco, Cal. Telephone Private Exchange 216. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given.

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### The Trafalgar Centennial.

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was appropriately celebrated in San Francisco on Saturday, October 21. Under the auspices of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George, and Britannia and Empress Victoria Lodges, Daughters of St. George, a select entertainment and ball was given at Steinway Hall, while at the same time Pickwick Lodge gave a banquet at the Occidental Hotel. Both affairs were well patronized and were an unqualified success.

The function at Steinway Hall was, of course, the larger of the two, in point of attendance, but many more persons than could be accommodated made application for seats at the banquet table.

Steinway Hall had been appropriately and with much artistic taste, decorated for the occasion under the direction of Mr. Jas. M. Pointon. Around the hall favorite mottoes of Nelson's were attached to the walls, while the admiral's immortal message was conspicuously displayed below the platform. A huge naval emblem wrought in colored electric lights, with a picture of Lord Nelson in the center, was the chief feature of the stage decorations, and was much admired for its beauty and appropriateness. British and American flags, crossed stands of arms, greenery and floral pieces completed the elaborate display.

Chairman of the General Committee, Mr. Geo. Burrows, presided, and promptly at 8 o'clock, inaugurated the programme, as follows: Overture, Geo. E. Jeffrey's orchestra; opening remarks, Mr. Wm. Clack; "Rule Britannia," Miss E. Arbogast; address, Wm. Greer Harrison; song, "The Death of Nelson," Mr. Geo. V. Wood; recitation, "Trafalgar," Miss Ethel Cotton; song, "The Gallants of England," Mr. W. G. Glenn; selection of English Airs, the Jeffrey orchestra; song, "The Powder Monkey," Mr. F. Everett.

Each number was well rendered, and enthusiastically received by the pleased audience. Mr. Harrison was particularly happy in his references to Nelson and the lesson of his life to this generation. He touched upon the admiral's feminine characteristics of gentleness and sweetness, and said that true, manly bravery is ever accompanied by woman's tenderness. He said that this was the mother's contribution to a great man, and exhorted the mothers before him to ever bear this duty in mind. Coming down to matters of the hour, the speaker said that it was the duty of every son of Britain to never be ashamed of the land of his birth, and to never be afraid to so proclaim himself. He remembered the time when it was a risky proceeding for a man to go upon a public platform in this city and voice such sentiments, but happily that day of narrow intolerance has passed, or is rapidly passing.

This stirring address was received with rounds of applause.

At 10:30 p. m., dancing was inaugurated with Mr. Percy C. Woodhouse in charge of the floor, and continued till midnight.

Chairman Thomas Bradbury made the address of welcome at after-dinner exercises at the Occidental Hotel, stating in a few well chosen words the purpose of the gathering. He was followed by H. B. M. Consul-General Courtenay W. Bennett, who proposed a joint toast to the "President and the King," observing that while such a double toast is quite natural in America and Britain, it would be difficult to find other countries where a similar honoring of the heads of different states would be possible. He also referred to the amicable relations of the two peoples and said that every Briton in America should consider himself an unofficial ambassador of his country to promote this good understanding.

Needless to say the toast was drunk right heartily.

"The Battle of Trafalgar" was the subject allotted to Mr. William Greer Harrison, and it could not have been entrusted to better hands. "The strength of a nation is in its honesty of purpose" said Mr. Harrison. "As the man, so the nation. It is the glory of the British Empire that she has regarded 'duty' as embracing all that is needed."

The speaker then went on to explain that at the time of Trafalgar, Britain was defending not merely her interests, but the principle of liberty—a principle which has made the British name famous. All Europe was in chains, enslaved to one man, who, great as he was as a conqueror, had no sense of duty but self-

interest. Frail, gentle, Nelson had withal a soul as indomitable as the purpose of God, and being given the duty to frustrate the ambitions of the French despot gallantly set out to the task, and succeeded. The secret of the force in the world of the little isles of Britain, said the speaker, is that every schoolboy is there taught that he must do his duty.

Mr. Harrison incidentally made mention of some little-known facts in connection with Trafalgar, mentioning among other things that that was the first great battle in which the present Union Jack and White Ensign were flown, the St. Patrick's cross having just before been added to the flag.

Mr. Austin Lewis, responding to the toast, "The Hero of the Day," thrilled his hearers with an eloquent recital of some of the daring exploits of Nelson and other famous men of his day. He stated that it was an historical fact that sea fights leave more lasting impressions than land battles, and that Trafalgar in particular had had a strong effect upon the British temper. He put this down to the circumstance that the famous sea battles have figured the more prominently in British poetry, and poetry is ever more popular than prose. To illustrate his point he recited Tennyson's stirring "Ballad of the Revenge." He then told of Nelson's genius and strange personality, and reviewed the leading incidents of the famous battle. He closed by quoting these words of Capt. Mahan, an eminent American:



"Nelson stands out as the figure of the greatest sea power in the history of the world."

"Britain's New Allies" was a theme which provided Mr. F. D. Brandon with ample scope for the exercise of his oratorical abilities. He characterized King Edward as being a man of good, sound, common sense, even as his mother before him had been pre-eminently a sensible woman. He dwelt upon the wisdom of the compact with France and the greater good sense of the alliance with Japan. The speaker believed that Japan secured all that she expected or really wanted at the Portsmouth peace negotiations, and that her original demand for indemnity was a blind.

Interspersing the speeches, songs of a national and patriotic character were rendered by noted singers. Mr. Alfred Wilkie sang "The Death of Nelson" in his usual impressive manner, while Mr. Hugh Williamson rendered "Rule Britannia" and Mr. Sam Booth "At Trafalgar, One Hundred Years Ago." Mr. Al. Bentley imparted pleasing variety to the programme in the way of comic selections.

Among the guests was Mr. H. Holmes-Davies of Santa Cruz, a lineal descendant of Lord Nelson, and member of a family which has figured in most all of Britain's battles since that day. He was cordially welcomed. Another interesting visitor was Mr. A. Dalton, from Benicia, whose father had the honor of serving his country at Camperdown and at Trafalgar. Mr. Dalton told of some very instructive incidents in connection with those famous battles as recounted to him by his father. His hearers were much impressed by his remarks.

"Auld Lang Syne" by the company brought this very successful celebration of a notable event to a termination.

It must be mentioned that the spacious banquet hall had been most beautifully decorated by the management of the Occidental Hotel. The chandeliers were covered with festoons of vines and flowers, immense Japanese lanterns depended from the ceiling, while the walls were hidden under a wealth of bunting and banners. Some sailor boys, acting under direction of the Consul General, had displayed the famous signal in real flags around the side walls.

\* \* \*

At Grace church, San Francisco, a special service in observance of Trafalgar Day, was held on Sunday evening, October 22, Rev. David Evans, the rector, officiating. The Sons and Daughters of St. George attended. Special hymns were sung, and the British anthem was rendered. An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Evans on the significance of the Trafalgar victory to both Great Britain and America, this country having shared equally in the blessing of the overthrow of the great despot. The pulpit, draped with the entwined flags of America and Britain, was an inspiring sight.

There seems to be little truth to the story printed in a local daily paper to the effect that the choir refused to sing "God Save the King" and that many of the congregation left the church in indignation. Mr. S. Homer Henley, the baritone singer seems to be the only member of the choir who did any "kicking."

He, according to the press account, subsequently said: "King Edward is not my gracious king, why should I sing about him?" and added, "I didn't."

A narrow view, indeed, considering the occasion, and the broad, American-British spirit of the celebration, especially so in a professional singer, who is always being called upon to voice sentiments which do not necessarily appeal to him. Mr. Henley in the past has not only sung the British national anthem, but all the British national songs, and to British audiences, the while pretending a sympathy with them. But on those occasions there was "big pay" in it, and perhaps that justified him in his narrow, sordid idea. The British community here made Henley, for he was nothing before they took him up. They will remember his gratitude and his lofty sentiments when they have occasion to employ a professional singer in the future.

### The London Celebration.

The celebration of Trafalgar day in London was on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, as has no doubt been learned by our readers from telegraphic accounts in the daily press. Admiral Togo sent a wreath which was given a place of honor at the foot of Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square. A British tribute "To the memory of the gallant dead of France and Spain, who lost their lives in the great conflict," was conspicuously placed.

As a more permanent recognition of the centenary the Navy League proposes to improve Trafalgar Square by increasing the statuary and erecting majestic fountains typifying Great Britain's naval successes.

The largest graving dock in the United Kingdom was opened on that day at Southampton and christened "Trafalgar dock." It is 250 feet longer than any ship afloat.

### Removal Notices.

The Pacific Building and Jobbing Co. (Hugh Williamson, manager,) has moved from Clay street to larger premises at 511 Fifth street.

The Kirkwood Engraving Co. has moved from Battery street to 527 Mission street.

The oldest lifeboat in the world is at Redcar. She was one of the first built by Greathead and in her active service of sixty-four years was used to save 500 lives.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
HENRY U.

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## Directory of British Societies.

### SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Order Sons of St. George is a fraternal and social organization having branch lodges in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. The benefits are a weekly payment in case of sickness; a death benefit on the decease of a member or his wife, and the services of a first-class physician, with medicine, whenever necessary. In most lodges the dues are \$1 per month; social members 25 cents. Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary of any lodge on request.  
Grand President...W. Meek, 602 San Pedro, Los Angeles  
Grand Secretary...T. Poyser, 217 Eighth St., S. F.  
Grand Treasurer...T. W. Butcher, 1704 Market St., S. F.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

##### BURNABY LODGE, No. 194.

Meets every Saturday evening at 32 O'Farrell St.  
Worthy President.....W. J. Richards  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Wood

##### PICKWICK LODGE, No. 259.

Meets Mondays; Red Men's Hall, 220 G. G. Ave.  
W. President.....A. E. Bowcock  
Worthy Secretary.....T. Poyser, 217 8th St.

#### OAKLAND. ALBION LODGE, No. 206.

Meets Tuesday evenings at Gier's Hall,  
Worthy President.....A. H. A. Smith  
Worthy Secretary, J. J. Roberts, 12th & Market

#### ALAMEDA. DERBY LODGE, No. 285.

Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Masonic Bldg.  
Worthy President.....Dr. Wm. J. Hosford  
Worthy Secretary, E. James, 2044 Alameda Ave.

#### SAN JOSE. VICTORY LODGE, No. 287.

Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Pythias Hall.  
Worthy President...I. Knight, 135 White St.  
Worthy Sec'y...E. W. Maynard, 112 S. First St.

#### NEW ALMADEN

##### GENERAL GORDON LODGE, No. 286.

Meets Tuesday evenings.  
Worthy President.....W. H. James  
Worthy Secretary.....S. F. Carter

#### SACRAMENTO.

##### JUBILEE LODGE, No. 424

Meets Thursday Evenings, Wagner Hall, 8th St.  
Worthy President.....F. Harris  
Worthy Secretary.....W. H. Button, 900 M St.

#### GRASS VALLEY.

##### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 289.

Meets every Tuesday evening at Fraternal Hall.  
Worthy President.....J. H. Ralph  
Worthy Secretary.....M. W. Argall

#### LOS ANGELES.

##### ROYAL OAK LODGE, No. 220.

Meets Mondays at 121½ S. Broadway.  
W. President.....G. F. Gadsdon  
W. Secretary.....Ed. Cooper, 137 Ave. 52 W.

#### PASADENA.

##### ALEXANDRA LODGE, No. 385.

Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Pythian Hall.  
Worthy President...A. G. Herring, Ostrich Farm  
W. Secretary...T. P. Adney, Box 401, Pasadena

### DAUGHTERS OF ST. GEORGE

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

##### BRITANNIA LODGE, No. 7.

Meets every Monday night, 161 City Hall Ave.  
Worthy President.....Mrs. B. J. Goss  
W. F. Sec...Mrs. R. Meadows, 1976 Folsom St.

##### EMPRESS VICTORIA LODGE, No. 142

Meets Monday evenings at Alcazar Building,  
120 O'Farrell Street  
Worthy President.....Mrs. M. L. Lopes  
W. F. Secty...Mrs. H. Williams, 436 Walnut.

#### LOS ANGELES.

##### VICTORIA LODGE, No. 138.

Meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at  
Caledonia Hall, 119½ S. Spring Street.  
W. Pres.....Mrs. A. Musgrove  
W. Sec...A. E. Bowles, 1092 Pine Ave., Long Beach

##### Australasian Coo-ee Club.

Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 Odd Fellows' Hall.  
President.....Dr. C. T. Abbott, 693 Sutter St.  
Secretary.....D. R. Seid, 539 Hayes St.

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### ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

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The St. Andrew's Society was organized September, 1863, by the Benevolent Scotchmen of San Francisco, for the purpose of assisting the deserving poor of Scottish blood. It meets every Monday Evening, at Scottish Hall.

President.....Y. C. Lawson  
Treasurer.....D. R. Wilson  
Recording Secretary.....G. St. J. Bremner  
Financial Secretary.....R. D. Colquhoun  
Board of Relief—John M. Duncan, James Kay.

### CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Meets twice a month on the first and third Friday evenings, at Scottish Hall, S. F.

Chief .....D. D. McRae  
1st Chieftain.....D. J. McFarland  
2d Chieftain.....F. F. Finlay  
3d Chieftain and Secretary.....Jas. H. Duncan  
4th Chieftain.....J. W. Cameron  
Physician.....Dr. J. A. J. McDonald  
Directors—Neil Lindsay, R. McD. Murray,  
Walter Reed, D. McDougald, R. B. McClellan.

### SCOTTISH THISTLE CLUB.

Meets on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at 32 O'Farrell St.

Royal Chief.....Geo. W. Paterson  
Chieftain .....Geo. Dow  
Recorder.....Alex. E. Carlisle  
Treasurer .....Geo. W. Miller  
Financial Secretary.....M. S. Morrison  
Property-man .....R. Rintoul  
Sergeant-at-Arms .....D. Girdwood  
Trustees.....{ John Ross  
J. Donaldson  
J. W. Davidson

### CLAN FRASER, No. 78, O. S. C.

#### OBJECTS OF THE CLAN

1st. The objects of the Clan shall be to establish a fund for the relief of sick Clansmen and to extend to them succor and sympathy "in time o' need."

2d. To institute and maintain a bequeathment fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased Clansmen.

3d. To cultivate fond recollections of Scotland and to recall its history, its people, its customs, its amusements and the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

#### BENEFITS

The Order pays death benefits of \$250, \$500, \$1,000 and \$2,000.

Active members, in case of sickness or accident, receive the sum of \$5.00 or \$7.50 per week, also physician's attendance, free of charge. Funeral benefit, \$50.00

#### FEEES AND DUES

Active members, initiation fee, - \$3.00  
Active members, monthly dues, 75c or 1.00  
Honorary members, initiation fee, 3.00  
Honorary members, yearly dues, - 2.00

The Clan meets twice a month, on the first and third Thursday evenings, at 32 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

Chief.....T. A. Munro  
Secretary.....Alex. King, Jr.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Clan Fraser meets on the second and the fourth Friday afternoons at Findlay's Hall, 3445 Seventeenth street. Mrs. Alex Brown, President, 3391 Eighteenth street.

### CLAN MACDONALD (of Glencoe) OAKLAND, CAL.

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Chief.....A. G. Rhodes  
Secretary.....A. Proctor, 814 33d St., Oakland

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Any person of British or American birth is entitled to membership. Dues \$1 per quarter. No initiation fee. Open meetings held on the first Friday evening in each month at Academy of Sciences Hall.

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Corresponding Secretary, T. C. West, Crocker Bldg.; Recording and Financial Secretary, C. B. Sedgwick, 927 Market St.; Treasurer, Wm. Pardy; 410 Pine Street.

#### Woman's Auxiliary, B. & A. U.

Meets first and third Mondays at 2 p. m.; Sherman-Clay Hall, 223 Sutter street, San Francisco. Visitors welcome. President, Mrs. G. A. Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Bruker; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Muhler.

#### Cymrodorlon Society.

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